REVIEW OF THE GENUS SALDOIDA WITH NEW RECORDS FOR GEORGIA AND VIRGINIA (HEMIPTERA, SALDIDAE).

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Shore bugs of the genus *Saldoida* Osborn were first discovered in Florida by Mrs. A. T. Slosson and were described by Herbert Osborn (1901). Mrs. Slosson found two species associated with ants and reported her interesting observations in 1908. Reuter (1912) made a separate subfamily for this small group. Whether or not subfamily status is justifiable, these are certainly the most remarkable of all Saldidae thus far described. Horvath (1911) and Poppius (1914) extended the range of the group to Formosa and the Philippines, describing species which are even more bizarre than the Florida forms.

Subsequent collections by Wiley (Hungerford, 1922) in Texas, Blatchley (1926) in Florida and by H. S. Barber in Virginia and myself in Georgia (see below) show that these bugs are extremely variable as regards color and degree of development of the wings and pronotal spines. There are two macropterous specimens in the United States National Museum, one of *cornuta* from Biscayne Bay, Florida, and one of *slossoni* from Coronado Beach, Florida. My specimen from a stream at Stone Mountain, near Atlanta, Georgia, is brachypterous and is considerably darker than most *slossoni* with the last two antennal segments entirely black. There are two brachypterous specimens of *cornuta* from Bellaire, Florida, with distinctly produced humeral spines whereas the humeri are scarcely produced in the macropterous specimen from Biscayne Bay. Hungerford (1922) proposed a varietal name, *wileyi,* for a Texas form but the characters mentioned seem to fall within the limits of variation seen in specimens of *slossoni* along the East Coast.

There is a single specimen of the Philippine *Saldoida bakeri* Bergroth in the National Museum. This specimen is from Mt. Makiling, Luzon, P. I., and is a part of the Baker collection. Since Mt. Makiling is at Los Baños it is assumed that this specimen is topotypic. Bergroth does not mention the raised, almost keeled commissure of the clavus which is very conspicuous in the National Museum specimen.

Key to the Species of Saldoida.

1. Pronotal spines nearly twice as long, measured in side view from lateral margins of pronotum, as depth of prothoracic collar,

the distal halves slender, bent backward, with apices acute. Oriental 2

–. Pronotal spines shorter than depth of prothoracic collar, evenly tapering to subacute apices, not slender and backwardly directed apically. American 3

2. Antennae in female with second segment three-fourths longer than first, the third slightly longer than second, the fourth equal in length to the second. Formosa .... *Saldoida armata* Horváth

–. Antennae in female with second segment almost twice as long as first, third one-third longer than second, fourth one-sixth longer than second. Philippine Islands .... *Saldoida bakeri* Poppius

3. Anterior lobe of pronotum and spines black, clothed with appressed white pubescence. Humeri more or less strongly produced into elevated, subacute spines. Scutellum black with appressed pubescence, the disk only slightly elevated apically. Biscayne Bay, Bellaire, Punta Gorda, and Dunedin, Florida ..... *Saldoida cornuta* Osborn

–. Anterior lobe of pronotum and spines ochraceous to fulvous or even darker but with the spines glabrous except for a few stiff black hairs. Humeri scarcely produced, rounded. Disk of scutellum strongly inflated apically. Punta Gorda; Bellaire; Coronado Beach, Febr. 26, 1939 (C. A. Frost); Stone Mtn., near Atlanta, Georgia, July 1944 (R. L. Usinger); Lake Drummond, Dismal Swamp, Virginia, Sept. 1, 1930 (H. S. Barber); and Big Sandy Creek, Eastland Co., Texas, June 18, 1921 (Grace Wiley) .... *Saldoida slossoni* Osborn

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